

Involuntary Reserve Activations For U.S. Military Operations Since World War II

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Since World War II, reservists have been involuntarily ordered to active duty for military operations nine times: during the Korean War (1950-1953), the Berlin Crisis (1961-62), the Cuban Missile Crisis (1962), the Vietnam War (1968-1969), the Persian Gulf War (1990-91), the intervention in Haiti (1994-1996), the Bosnian peacekeeping mission (1995-present), the Iraqi conflict (1998-present), and the Kosovo conflict and peacekeeping mission (1999-present). This report provides a summary of the circumstances surrounding the activation, the statutory authority used to activate the reservists, the dates of activation, the number of reservists activated, and the number and types of units activated.

Reservists have also volunteered to serve on active duty during the above mentioned operations, and many other operations. Additionally, reservists – especially those in the National Guard – have often been involuntarily activated to respond to domestic disturbances (i.e., riots and natural disasters) and to execute the laws of the land (notably with respect to desegregation). Furthermore, many reservists have participated in training exercises or operational missions as part of their two-week long annual training requirement. However, this report does not include any data on these activities; its focus is exclusively on involuntary activations of reservists for military operations.

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Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide information on involuntary activations of reservists for U.S. military operations since World War II. During that time, reservists have been involuntarily ordered to active duty for military operations nine times: during the Korean War (1950-1953), the Berlin Crisis (1961-62), the Cuban Missile Crisis (1962), the Vietnam War (1968-1969), the Persian Gulf War (1990-91), the intervention in Haiti (1994-1996), the Bosnian peacekeeping mission (1995-present), the conflict with Iraq (1998-present), and the Kosovo conflict and peacekeeping mission (1999-present). This report provides a summary of the circumstances surrounding the activation, the statutory authority used to activate the reservists, the dates of activation, the number of reservists activated, and the number and types of units activated.

Reservists have also volunteered to serve on active duty during the above mentioned operations, and many other operations. Additionally, reservists – especially those in the National Guard – have often been involuntarily activated to respond to domestic disturbances (i.e., riots and natural disasters) and to execute the laws of the land (notably with respect to desegregation of schools in the South). Furthermore, many reservists have participated in training exercises or operational missions as a part of their two-week long annual training requirement. However, this report does *not* include any data on these activities; its focus is exclusively on involuntary activations of reservists for military operations.

Format

There is a separate section for each of the nine involuntary activations. Within each section, there is a brief description of the circumstances surrounding the activation, the statutory authority used to activate the reservists, the date on which involuntarily activated reservists began to enter active duty, and the date when the last involuntarily activated reservists were released from active duty. This is followed by a table which lists the number of reservists who were involuntarily activated, along with the number and types of reserve units activated. The data are broken down by the seven individual reserve components – Army Reserve, Army National Guard, Naval Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Air National Guard, Marine Corps Reserve, and Coast Guard Reserve. A figure for the combined number of involuntarily activated reservists is also provided.

Data Sources

A wide variety of sources were used to compile the tables in this report. Open sources were the principal sources used to construct the commentary and tables for the Korean War, the Berlin Crisis, and the Cuban Missile Crisis activations. For subsequent activations, open source data were combined with official data provided by the Department of Defense and the various military services to construct the commentary and tables.

Caveats

The statistics in this report are subject to revision based on additional research in primary sources or the availability of more comprehensive data. It should also be noted that the data in this report may not precisely match that found in earlier press and journalistic accounts, which may have been based on expectations or less complete information. Additionally, the data presented on units activated must be interpreted very cautiously.

Providing data on units activated was exceptionally problematic for two reasons. First, when activating a unit, the services often did not activate the entire unit. For example, the historical record may have shown that the Air Force activated a reserve fighter wing, yet it was rarely clear which (if any) of that wing's subordinate elements were activated with it. Thus, the indication in this report that a given unit was activated should *not* be taken to mean that the unit was activated in its entirety. The unit may have been activated in its entirety, or it may have been activated with only some of its subordinate units, or it may have had only its headquarters section activated.

The difficulty of determining the precise composition of activated units leads to the second problem with the unit data: the double counting of units. For example, the historical record may have shown that during a given activation, the Army activated a reserve infantry battalion and four reserve infantry companies. As an infantry battalion normally has four to five infantry companies assigned underneath it, one might suspect that those infantry companies were really subordinate units of the infantry battalion. However, absent clear evidence that those infantry companies were indeed subordinate units of the infantry battalion, this report lists the activation of both the battalion and the companies. This methodology creates a high probability that units are "counted" twice; however, it also minimizes the likelihood that units are not counted.

Two final caveats are in order with respect to the data contained in the tables. First, in addition to activating units, the various military services often activated individual reservists who were not part of a unit or selectively activated individual reservists within a unit. Thus, there is not necessarily a correlation between the units activated and the number of reservists activated. Second, for three of the activations mentioned here (the Bosnian peacekeeping mission, the Iraqi Crisis, and the Kosovo conflict and peacekeeping mission), reservists are still being ordered to active duty. The personnel and unit data presented for these three operations is current as of February 3, 2000, but will change over time. This report will be updated periodically to reflect those and other changes.

The Korean War: Background

On June 25, 1950, the North Korean Army launched a massive invasion of South Korea. Shortly thereafter, President Truman authorized General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Far East Command, to commit U.S. forces to the defense of South Korea. Under Public Law 81-599, Truman had the authority to order units and individual members of the Organized Reserve Corps and units of the National Guard of the United States into active federal service for up to 21 months (later extended to 24 months). On July 19, Truman notified Congress that he had exercised this authority.¹ Reservists began to enter active duty on July 31, 1950.² An armistice agreement was signed on July 27, 1953, and a cease fire went into effect on that day. With the exception of those reservists who voluntarily chose to stay on active duty, all involuntarily activated reservists had been released from active duty by December 1, 1953.³

¹ Harry S. Truman. Message to Congress, July 19, 1950. *U.S. Code Congressional Service*. Volume 1, 1950, 1384. Jim Dan Hill. *The Minuteman in Peace and War*. Stackpole Company, Harrisburg, 1964, 506.

² Ernst H. Giusti. *Mobilization of the Marine Corps Reserve in the Korean Conflict, 1950-1951*. Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, 1967, 10.

³ Charles J. Gross. *Prelude to the Total Force: The Air National Guard 1943-1969*. Office of Air Force History, United States Air Force, 1985, 185. Dr. Gross provided further data directly to the author of this report.

Table 1. The Korean War: Personnel and Units Activated

Component^a	Personnel	Units
Army Reserve	240,500 ^b	971 company sized units; most Army Reservists were called as individuals and assigned to regular Army units. ^c
Army National Guard	138,600 ^d	8 Infantry Divisions, 3 Regimental Combat Teams, and 714 company sized units. ^e
Naval Reserve	198,000 ^f	Four “mothballed” aircraft carriers were recommissioned and staffed with largely reserve crews; 22 Naval Reserve Fighter Squadrons; most Naval Reservists were called as individuals and assigned to regular Navy units. ^g
Air Force Reserve	146,683 ^h	20 Troop Carrier Wings and 5 Light Bomber Wings; most Air Force Reservists were called as individuals and assigned to regular Air Force units. ⁱ
Air National Guard	45,594 ⁱ	11 Fighter-Bomber Wings, 3 Fighter-Interceptor Wings, 1 Tactical Fighter Wing, 1 Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, 10 Air Control and Warning Groups, 3 Fighter-Bomber Groups, 1 Fighter-Interceptor Group, 46 Air Control and Warning Squadrons, 36 Fighter-Bomber Squadrons, 16 Fighter-Interceptor Squadrons, 5 Tactical Reconnaissance Squadrons, 1 Tactical Fighter Squadron, 1 Fighter Squadron. ^k
Marine Corps Reserve	88,500 ^l	138 Organized Reserve (Ground) units and 32 Organized Reserve (Aviation) units were activated; however, all but five aviation units were immediately deactivated upon reporting and individual reservists were assigned to regular Marine Corps units. ^m
Coast Guard Reserve	0	None.
Total Personnel	857,877	

- a. Technically, until 1952, each of the reserve components was known by different terminologies – including the term “Organized Reserve Corps” – than at present. Thus, during the Korean War, it is more accurate to say that the 240,500 personnel were activated from the Organized Reserve Corps of the Army, rather than the Army Reserve. However, to maintain consistency in the designation of the reserve components throughout the report, the terms Army Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, and Coast Guard Reserve are used here.
- b. James T. Currie and Richard B. Crossland. *Twice the Citizen: A History of the United States Army Reserve, 1908-1995*. United States Government Printing Office, Washington D.C., 1997, 99.
- c. Martin Binkin and William W. Kaufmann. *U.S. Army Guard and Reserve: Rhetoric, Realities, Risks*. The Brookings Institute, Washington, D.C., 1989, 60. Jim Dan Hill. *The Minute Man in Peace and War*. Stackpole, Pennsylvania, 1964, 506.
- d. Major General Ellard A. Walsh. *Testimony before House Armed Services Subcommittee No. 1*. February 18, 1957. Cited in Eilene Galloway. *History of United States Military Policy on the Reserve Forces 1775-1957*. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1957, 469.
- e. Galloway, 469.
- f. Galloway, 469.
- g. Harry J. Summers. *Korean War Almanac*. Facts On File, New York, 1990, 189-90.
- h. Gerald T. Cantwell. *Citizen Airman: A History of the Air Force Reserve, 1946-1994*. United States Government Printing Office, Washington D.C., 1997, 115.
- i. Compiled from unpublished data provided to CRS in 1973 by the various services and reserve components to respond to a congressional inquiry; material in CRS analyst’s files. Available to congressional clients upon request. See also Cantwell, 87-119.

- j. Gross, 64.
- k. Gross, 177-185. Dr. Gross provided further data directly to the author of this report based on his review of Air National Guard Unit Data Cards contained in the National Guard Bureau Archives.
- l. Robert V. Aquilina. "A Brief History of the Reserves," in *Marines*, August, 1995, 10.
- m. Compiled from unpublished data provided to CRS in 1973 by the various services and reserve components to respond to a congressional inquiry; material in CRS analyst's files. Available to congressional clients upon request.

The Berlin Crisis: Background

The Berlin Crisis of 1961 (not to be confused with the Berlin Airlift of 1948-49) occurred in the early days of the Kennedy administration. Since the end of World War II, Berlin had remained under control of the four Allied powers (Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States). Berlin, however, was located entirely within East Germany, which was controlled by the Soviets. In 1958, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev called for the termination of British, French, and U.S. occupation rights in Berlin, although none of these nations complied. On June 3, 1961, Khrushchev met with President Kennedy and declared that the status of Berlin would be resolved during 1961 with or without the cooperation of the United States. Tensions mounted in the following weeks. On July 26, Kennedy asked Congress for authority to order up to 250,000 reservists to active duty. Congress responded with the passage of Public Law 87-117, which was enacted on August 1. The law gave the president authority to call up to 250,000 reservists to active duty for a period not to exceed twelve months. On August 13, communist forces began construction of the Berlin Wall in order to seal off West Berlin. On August 25, Kennedy authorized the activation of certain reserve units, which began entering active duty on September 25. Individual reservists were also activated as "fillers" for undermanned units. A stalemate of sorts was reached: the autonomy of West Berlin was preserved, but the city was sealed off from East Berlin and East Germany by the Berlin Wall. With the exception of those reservists who voluntarily chose to stay on active duty, all involuntarily activated reservists were released from active duty by August 31, 1962.

Table 2. The Berlin Crisis: Personnel and Units Activated

Component	Personnel	Units
Army Reserve	69,263 ^a	1 Training Division, 10 Engineer Battalions, 4 Artillery Battalions, 2 Logistics Commands, 2 Security Battalions, 1 Military Police Battalion and 273 company sized or smaller units. ^b
Army National Guard	44,091 ^c	1 Armored Division, 1 Infantry Division, 1 Armored Cavalry Regiment, 8 Artillery Battalions, 7 Signal Battalions, 5 Engineer Battalions, 4 Armor Battalions, 3 Military Police Battalions and 114 company sized or smaller units. ^d
Naval Reserve	8,000 ^e	Crew for 40 Naval Reserve Destroyers and Destroyer Escorts; 18 Anti-Submarine Warfare Naval Air Squadrons. ^f
Air Force Reserve	5,613 ^g	2 Troop Carrier Wings. ^h
Air National Guard	21,067 ⁱ	5 Tactical Fighter Wings, 2 Air Transport Wings, 1 Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, 1 Air Base Group, 6 Aircraft Control and Warning Squadrons. ^j
Marine Corps Reserve	0	None.
Coast Guard Reserve	0	None.
Total Personnel	148,034	

- a. Compiled from unpublished data provided to CRS in 1973 by the various services and reserve components to respond to a congressional inquiry; material in CRS analyst's files. Available to congressional clients upon request.
- b. Compiled from unpublished data provided to CRS in 1973 by the various services and reserve components to respond to a congressional inquiry; material in CRS analyst's files. Available to congressional clients upon request.
- c. Compiled from unpublished data provided to CRS in 1973 by the various services and reserve components to respond to a congressional inquiry; material in CRS analyst's files. Available to congressional clients upon request.
- d. Compiled from unpublished data provided to CRS in 1973 by the various services and reserve components to respond to a congressional inquiry; material in CRS analyst's files. Available to congressional clients upon request.
- e. William R. Kreh. *Citizen Sailors: The U.S. Naval Reserve in War and Peace*. David McKay Company, New York, 1969, 248.
- f. Kreh, 248-9.
- g. Cantwell, 180.
- h. Compiled from unpublished data provided to CRS in 1973 by the various services and reserve components to respond to a congressional inquiry; material in CRS analyst's files. Available to congressional clients upon request.
- i. Gross, 128.
- j. Gross, 187-90.

The Cuban Missile Crisis: Background

On September 1, 1962, the Soviet Union announced a new treaty with Cuba under which Cuba would receive Soviet arms and technical assistance. Public Law 87-736 was enacted on October 3, authorizing the President to mobilize any unit or member of the Ready Reserve for up to twelve consecutive months, provided that no more than 150,000 reservists were involuntarily serving under this authority at any given time. On October 16, President Kennedy reviewed photographs which indicated that offensive missiles were being installed in Cuba. At the direction

of the President, a naval quarantine of Cuba began on October 24. On the evening of October 27, President Kennedy ordered the mobilization of certain Air Force Reserve units to support possible ground, air, or naval action against Cuba. These units and their personnel entered active duty on the morning of October 28.⁴ Later that day Soviet Premier Khrushchev told President Kennedy that he would remove the missiles and accept U.N. verification of the removal. With the exception of those reservists who voluntarily chose to stay on active duty, all involuntarily activated reservists were released from active duty by November 28, 1962.⁵

Table 3. The Cuban Missile Crisis: Personnel and Units Activated

Component	Personnel	
Army Reserve	0	None.
Army National Guard	0	None.
Naval Reserve	0	None.
Air Force Reserve	14,200 ^a	8 Troop Carrier Wings and 6 Aerial Port Squadrons. ^b
Air National Guard	0	None.
Marine Corps Reserve	0	None.
Coast Guard Reserve	0	None.
Total Personnel	14,200	

a. ^a Cantwell, 191.

b. ^b Cantwell, 189.

The Vietnam War: Background

From 1961 to 1973, U.S. forces were directly involved in military operations to suppress the Viet Cong communist insurgency in South Vietnam and to repel the infiltration of soldiers from communist North Vietnam. The principal purpose of this involvement was to prevent the spread of communism to South Vietnam and neighboring states such as Cambodia and Laos. Between 1964 and 1973 – the peak years of U.S. military involvement – about 3.4 million members of the U.S. armed forces served in the Southeast Asia Theater.⁶ Despite this substantial military involvement in Vietnam, only two minor reserve activations occurred, both in 1968.⁷ These activations were carried out by President Lyndon B. Johnson under the authority granted to him by a provision in PL 89-687, the FY 1967 defense appropriations bill. The provision allowed the president to call to active duty, without declaring a state of emergency, any organized unit of the

⁴ Cantwell, 189.

⁵ Cantwell, 191.

⁶ Harry G. Summers. *Vietnam War Almanac*. Facts On File, New York, 1985, 351. The Southeast Asia Theater is defined as Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, as well as flight crews based in Thailand and sailors in the South China Sea.

⁷ Although the reason for this is not entirely clear, one study suggested that Johnson resisted activating the reserves because it would have undermined his attempts to portray Vietnam as “a limited war of short duration which could be fought with little domestic dislocation....” Lawrence M. Baskir and William A. Strauss. *Chance and Circumstance: The Draft, the War, and the Vietnam Generation*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1978, 50.

Ready Reserve and certain individual members of the Ready Reserve.⁸ The first reserve activation, announced on January 25, 1968, was not directly related to the war in Vietnam. Rather, it was a response to the capture of the U.S. Navy intelligence ship *Pueblo* by North Korea and the subsequent reinforcement of U.S. forces in South Korea. Most of the units activated remained in the United States or were deployed to Korea, but some were stationed in Vietnam.⁹ These units entered active duty on January 26, 1968, and the last units were released from active duty on June 18, 1969. The second reserve activation was announced on April 11, 1968 – just two months after the Tet Offensive in South Vietnam – and was intended “to meet the needs of the Vietnam war and strengthen the depleted Active Strategic Reserve.”¹⁰ These reservists began to enter active duty on May 13, 1968. With the exception of those who voluntarily chose to stay on active duty, all of them were released by December of 1969.

Table 4. The Vietnam War: Personnel and Units Activated

Component	Personnel	Units
Army Reserve	7,640 ^a	1 Infantry Battalion, 1 Ordnance Battalion, 1 Quartermaster Battalion, 1 Maintenance Battalion, 3 Medical Hospital units, 24 company sized or smaller units. ^b
Army National Guard	12,234 ^c	2 Infantry Brigades, 3 Artillery Battalions, 1 Engineer Battalion, 1 Cavalry Squadron, 9 company sized or smaller units.
Naval Reserve	1,621 ^d	6 Aviation Squadrons, 2 Construction Battalions (Seabees). ^e
Air Force Reserve	5,472 ^f	2 Military Airlift Wings, 5 Military Airlift Groups, 1 Tactical Airlift Group, 3 Aerial Port Squadrons, 1 Air Rescue Squadron, 1 Tactical Air Squadron, 1 Medical Evacuation Squadron, 1 Medical Services Squadron. ^g
Air National Guard	10,676 ^h	2 Tactical Fighter Wings, 1 Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, 10 Tactical Fighter Groups, 3 Tactical Reconnaissance Groups, 1 Medical Airlift Group. ⁱ
Marine Corps Reserve	0	None.
Coast Guard Reserve	0	None.
Total Personnel	37,643	

- a. Compiled from unpublished data provided to CRS in 1973 by the various services and reserve components to respond to a congressional inquiry; material in CRS analyst's files. Available to congressional clients upon request.
- b. Compiled from unpublished data provided to CRS in 1973 by the various services and reserve components to respond to a congressional inquiry; material in CRS analyst's files. Available to congressional clients upon request. See also Currie and Crossland, 203.
- c. Compiled from unpublished data provided to CRS in 1973 by the various services and reserve components to respond to a congressional inquiry; material in CRS analyst's files. Available to congressional clients upon request. See also Binkin and Kaufmann, 61.
- d. Summers, *Vietnam War Almanac*, 252. Sheehan, 1.

⁸ *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*. “Johnson Uses New Authority to Activate Reservists.” Number 5, February 2, 1968, 176.

⁹ Summers, *Vietnam War Almanac*, 252.

¹⁰ Neil Sheehan. *New York Times*. “U.S. Calls 24,500 Reserves.” April 12, 1968, 1.

- e. *New York Times*, "Text of Order on Callup," January 26, 1968, p. 6. *New York Times*, "List of Units Ordered to Active Duty," April 12, 1968, p. 5.
- f. Cantwell, 215, 221.
- g. Compiled from unpublished data provided to CRS in 1973 by the various services and reserve components to respond to a congressional inquiry; material in CRS analyst's files. Available to congressional clients upon request. See also *New York Times*, "Text of Order on Callup," January 26, 1968, p. 6, and "List of Units Ordered to Active Duty," April 12, 1968, p. 5. The latter article erroneously lists the 82nd Aerial Port Squadron twice and omits mention of the 71st Tactical Air Squadron from Bakalar Air Force Base, Indiana.
- h. Department of Defense. *FY 1968 Annual Report*, 10.
- i. Department of Defense. *FY 1968 Annual Report*, 82-84. See also *New York Times*, "Text of Order on Callup," January 26, 1968, p. 6, and "List of Units Ordered to Active Duty," April 12, 1968, p. 5.

The Persian Gulf War: Background

On August 2, 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait and declared it had annexed the formerly sovereign nation. In response, the United States led a multi-national coalition to protect the neighboring nation of Saudi Arabia (Operation Desert Shield) and, subsequently, to expel Iraq from Kuwait (Operation Desert Storm). The buildup of U.S. forces in the region necessitated the largest call-up of reservists since the Korean War. On August 22, invoking the authority granted to him by Title 10, Section 673(b) of the United States Code, President George Bush authorized the Secretary of Defense "to order to active duty units, and individuals not assigned to units, of the Selected Reserve."¹¹ This activation authority allowed the president to order members of the Selected Reserve¹² to active duty, but with certain restrictions: Each reservist could only be activated for up to 90 days, with a possible 90 day extension, and the total number of reservists on active duty at any given time could not exceed 200,000. The first calls to active duty were announced two days later, on August 24, and the affected reservists began to enter active duty on August 27, 1990.¹³ On November 13, 1990, Bush authorized the Department of Defense to implement the tour extension provision, thereby allowing activated reservists to serve on active duty for up to 180 days.¹⁴ Finally, on January 18, 1991, the day after the air war against Iraq began, Bush invoked his authority under Title 10, Section 673 of the United States Code, "to order any unit, and any member not assigned to a unit organized to serve as a unit, in the Ready Reserve to active duty...for not more than 24 consecutive months...."¹⁵ Section 673 differed from Section 673(b) in three important ways: it permitted the activation of members of the Ready Reserve,¹⁶ not just

¹¹ President George Bush, Executive Order 12727, August 22, 1990. Printed in the *Federal Register*, Volume 55, No. 186, August 27, 1990.

¹² The Selected Reserve, a sub-element of the Ready Reserve, contains those units and individuals most essential to wartime missions. Selected Reservists are generally required to perform one weekend of training each month and two weeks of training every year.

¹³ Department of Defense. *Conduct of the Persian Gulf War, An Interim Report to Congress*. July, 1991, 11-1

¹⁴ President George Bush, Executive Order 12733, November 13, 1990. Printed in the *Federal Register*, Volume 55, Number 221, November 15, 1990, 47837.

¹⁵ President George Bush, Executive Order 12743, January 18, 1991. Printed in the *Federal Register*, Volume 56, Number 15, January 23, 1991, 2661.

¹⁶ The Ready Reserve is made up of the Selected Reserve, the Individual Ready Reserve, and the Inactive National Guard. The Selected Reserve contains those units and individuals most essential to wartime missions. Selected Reservists are generally required to perform one weekend of training each month and two weeks of training every year. The Individual Ready Reserve is a manpower pool of trained individuals who generally have served previously on active duty or in the Selected Reserve. They are not required to participate in training as reservists in the Selected Reserve are, although they may voluntarily choose to do so. The Inactive National Guard is made up of members of the

members of the Selected Reserve; it allowed up to 1,000,000 reservists to serve on active duty at any one time, as opposed to 200,000; and it allowed the federal government to keep the reservists on active duty for up to 24 consecutive months, rather than just 180 days. The war with Iraq ended on February 28, 1991. Most reservists were released from active duty by the end of June, 1991. With the exception of those reservists who voluntarily chose to remain on active duty, all involuntarily activated reservists were released from active duty by December of 1991.¹⁷

Table 5. The Persian Gulf War: Personnel and Units Activated

Component	Personnel ^a	Units
Army Reserve	88,282	1 Military Police Brigade Headquarters (HQ), 1 Engineer Brigade HQ, 1 Civil Affairs Brigade HQ, 1 Engineer command HQ, 1 Civil Affairs command HQ, 1 Combat Support Group HQ, 8 Military Police Battalion HQs, 5 Adjutant General Battalion HQs, 5 Quartermaster Battalion HQs, 2 Engineer Battalion HQs, 1 Infantry Battalion HQ, 1 Aviation Battalion HQ, 39 Transportation Companies, 38 Combat Support Companies, 24 Adjutant General Companies, 23 Military Police Companies, 18 Quartermaster Companies, 8 Ordnance Companies, 8 Civil Affairs Companies, 6 Chemical Companies, 3 Engineer Companies, and 451 miscellaneous and smaller sized units including medical, reception, training, and augmentation units. ^b
Army National Guard	60,350	2 Infantry Brigade Headquarters (HQ), 1 Armor Brigade HQ, 1 Artillery Brigade HQ, 10 Artillery Battalions, 6 Infantry Battalions, 5 Armor Battalions, 5 Military Intelligence Battalions, 3 Special Forces Battalions, 3 Engineer Battalions, 3 Combat support Battalions, 2 Aviation Battalions, 1 Signal Battalion, 62 Military Police Companies, 51 Transportation Companies, 31 Combat Support Companies, 21 Medical Companies, 12 Quartermaster Companies, 11 Adjutant General Companies, 10 Engineer Companies, 4 Ordnance Companies, 2 Signal Companies, 2 Aviation Companies, 3 Armored Cavalry Troops, 10 Hospital units, and 137 miscellaneous and smaller sized units. ^c
Naval Reserve	19,461	All of the hundreds of units affected by the call-up were fairly small in size (almost all had fewer than 100 people). They were primarily medical, logistics, construction (Seabee), cargo handling, military sealift, intelligence, and inshore undersea warfare units. ^d
Air Force Reserve	22,860	2 Numbered Air Forces, 2 Airlift Wings, 1 Aerial Refueling Wing, 1 Air Reconnaissance Wing, 8 Combat Support Groups, 2 Medevac Groups, 1 Tactical Fighter Group, 28 Civil Engineering Squadrons, 23 Medical Squadrons, 23 Airlift Squadrons, 20 Aerial Port Squadrons, 18 Medevac Squadrons, 15 Combat Support Squadrons, 14 Maintenance Squadrons, 12 Patient Staging Squadrons, 3 Medical Services Squadrons, 3 Aerial Refueling Squadrons, 2 Logistics Support Squadrons, 2 Special Operations Squadrons, 1 Security Police Squadron, 1 Communications Squadron, 12 Clinics, 5 Hospitals, and 17 smaller units. ^e

National Guard in an inactive status. They are not required to participate in training as National Guardsmen in the Selected Reserve are; however, they are assigned to a National Guard unit and are required to muster with the unit once a year.

¹⁷ Michelle Chapman, *Birmingham Post-Herald*, "Alabama Guard Unit Is the Last to Leave Saudi Arabia," November 25, 1991.

Component	Personnel ^a	Units
Air National Guard	10,456	4 Air Refueling Wings, 1 Airlift Wing, 1 Fighter Wing, 8 Air Refueling Groups, 4 Airlift Groups, 1 Tactical Reconnaissance Group, 1 Special Operations Group, 1 Fighter Group, 1 Communications Group, 35 Services Squadrons, 27 Civil Engineering Squadrons, 7 Communications Squadrons, 2 Aerial Port Squadrons, 2 Airlift Squadrons, 1 Medical Squadron, 19 Clinics, 7 Hospitals, and 32 smaller units. ^f
Marine Corps Reserve	35,671	1 Marine Expeditionary Brigade Command Element, 1 Infantry Regimental Command Element, 2 Infantry Regimental Headquarters, 1 Brigade Service and Support Group, 9 Infantry Battalions, 2 Tank Battalions, 1 Artillery Battalion, 1 Light Armored Infantry Battalion, 1 Motor Transport Battalion, 7 Aviation Squadrons, 2 Civil Affairs Groups, 11 Artillery Batteries, and elements of Engineer, Reconnaissance, Communications, Tank, Amphibious Assault, and Combat Service Support Battalions. ^g
Coast Guard Reserve	1,649	3 Port Security units and 3 Harbor Defense Command units. ^h
Total Personnel	238,729	

- a. The Coast Guard Reserve figure was provided by Lieutenant Commander Kevin Brown, Office of Reserve Affairs, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters. The Air National Guard figure was provided by Charles J. Gross, Chief of Air National Guard History, National Guard Bureau. All other personnel figures are from the Department of Defense, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs.
- b. Derived from listing of units provided by Dr. Lee Harford, U.S. Army Reserve Historical Division.
- c. Derived from listing of units provided by Lieutenant Colonel Stone, Army National Guard Readiness Center.
- d. Technically, all orders were issued to individuals, rather than units; however, many Naval Reserve units had all or most of their personnel activated. Correspondence from Jerry Barrett, Navy Personnel Command, dated April 17, 2000. For types of units activated, see Reserve Forces Policy Board, *Reserve Component Programs Fiscal Year 1991*, 29. See also Mel Chaloupka, *Operation Desert Shield/Storm Reconstruct of Naval Reserve Call-Up*, Appendices, Volume III, Naval War College Center for Naval Warfare Studies, April 1991, D-VI-7 and D-VIII-3 through D-VIII-61.
- e. Eliot Cohen, director, *Gulf War Air Power Survey*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1993, Volume V, 98-109.
- f. Cohen, Volume V, 110-113.
- g. Major General Mitch Waters, "Marine Corps Reserve Posture Statement," 1992, 1-3.
- h. Lieutenant Commander Kevin Brown, Office of Reserve Affairs, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters.

The Intervention in Haiti: Background

In 1990, Jean-Bertrand Aristide was elected president of Haiti. Eight months after being sworn in, he was overthrown in a military coup led by Lieutenant General Raoul Cedras, who then assumed control of the Haitian government. In July, 1994, the United Nations approved a resolution authorizing the use of all necessary means, including force, to restore Aristide to power. On September 15, 1994, President Clinton announced that the United States would lead a multi-national military coalition to depose Cedras, restore Aristide, and supervise new elections in 1995.¹⁸

¹⁸ *Congressional Quarterly*, "Clinton Offers Justification for Invasion of Haiti," September 17, 1995, 2605.

Earlier that same day, invoking the authority granted to him by Title 10, Section 673(b), Clinton authorized the Secretary of Defense “to order to active duty units, and individuals not assigned to units, of the Selected Reserve.”¹⁹ This authority allowed the president to order members of the Selected Reserve to active duty, but with certain restrictions: Each reservist could only be activated for up to 90 days, with a possible 90 day extension, and the total number of reservists on active duty at any given time could not exceed 200,000. Under this call-up, reservists began to enter active duty on September 20, 1994.

In the face of an imminent U.S. invasion, Cedras agreed to cede power. On September 19, 1994, U.S. military personnel began to occupy Haiti to assist with the restoration of the Aristide government and to help prepare the nation for new elections. On October 5, 1994, Congress extended the duration of involuntary active duty under 10 U.S.C. 673(b) to a single period of 270 days. This extension applied to all reservists called up under this authority, even those who had been activated before the law was enacted. With the exception of those who chose to stay on active duty voluntarily, all involuntarily activated reservists were released from active duty by May 1, 1996.

Table 6. The Intervention in Haiti: Personnel and Units Activated

Component	Personnel ^a	Units
Army Reserve	1,897	Elements of 10 Civil Affairs Brigades, 2 Psychological Operations groups, 1 Military Police command, 1 Transportation Battalion, 1 Engineer Battalion, and 3 Adjutant General Companies. ^b
Army National Guard	845	4 Special Forces Companies, 3 Military Police Companies, 2 Aviation Companies, and 6 smaller sized units. ^c
Naval Reserve	762	None, all personnel were activated as individuals. ^d
Air Force Reserve	0	None. ^e
Air National Guard	0	None. ^f
Marine Corps Reserve	16	None, all personnel were activated as individuals. ^g
Coast Guard Reserve	160	2 Port Security units and 1 Harbor Defense Command unit. ^h
Total Personnel	3,680	

- a. Army Reserve figure provided by Lieutenant Colonel Robert S. Lepianka, Branch Chief Current Operations, Office Chief Army Reserve. Army National Guard figure provided by Lieutenant Colonel Stone, Army National Guard Readiness Center. Air Force Reserve figure provided by Charles F. O’Connell, Director of Historical Services, Headquarters, Air Force Reserve Command. Air National Guard figure provided by Charles J. Gross, Chief of Air National Guard History, National Guard Bureau. Coast Guard Reserve figure provided by Lieutenant Commander Kevin Brown, Office of Reserve Affairs, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters. The other personnel figures are from the Department of Defense, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs.
- b. Derived from a listing of units provided by Lieutenant Colonel Robert S. Lepianka, Branch Chief Current Operations, Office Chief Army Reserve.
- c. Derived from a listing of units provided by Lieutenant Colonel Stone, Army National Guard Readiness Center.
- d. Correspondence from Jerry Barrett, Navy Personnel Command, dated April 17, 2000.

¹⁹ President William Jefferson Clinton, Executive Order 12927, September 15, 1994. Printed in the *Federal Register*, Volume 59, No. 180, September 19, 1994.

- e. Correspondence from Charles F. O'Connell, Director of Historical Services, Headquarters, Air Force Reserve Command, dated April 20, 2000.
- f. Charles J. Gross, "Air National Guard (ANG) Participation in Operation Allied Force," fact sheet compiled by the Air National Guard Historical Branch, September 22, 1999, 1.
- g. Conversation with Lieutenant Colonel Lowell Grubbs, United States Marine Corps, May 17, 2000.
- h. Lieutenant Commander Kevin Brown, Office of Reserve Affairs, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters.

The Ongoing Bosnian Peacekeeping Mission: Background

On December 14, 1995, the presidents of Bosnia, Croatia, and Serbia signed an agreement to end a three-year old civil war in Bosnia-Herzegovina, a region in the former Republic of Yugoslavia. Enforcement of the peace agreement was assigned to a NATO-led multi-national force which included a substantial U.S. military presence.

In anticipation of this peace agreement, President Clinton had authorized a reserve call-up one week earlier. On December 8, 1995, Clinton had authorized the Secretary of Defense to activate members of the Selected Reserve, invoking the authority granted under Title 10, Section 12304 (formerly Section 673(b)) of the United States Code. This authority allowed the president to order members of the Selected Reserve to active duty, but with certain restrictions: Each reservist could only be activated for up to 270 days and the total number of reservists on active duty at any given time could not exceed 200,000. The first reservists called under this authority entered active duty on December 11, 1995.²⁰ As of the date this report was published, this mission was still ongoing and reservists were still being involuntarily activated for it. The data listed in the table below are accurate as of February 3, 2000.

²⁰ Information received from Lieutenant Colonel Robert S. Lepianka, Branch Chief Current Operations, Office Chief Army Reserve.

Table 7. The Ongoing Bosnian Peacekeeping Mission: Personnel and Units Activated

Component	Personnel ^a	Units
Army Reserve	12,652	3 Transportation Companies, 2 Military Police Companies, 1 Adjutant General Company, 1 Ordnance Company and 892 smaller units, primarily Civil Affairs, Public Affairs, Military Intelligence, Medical, Postal, Mobilization Support, Military Police and Transportation Detachments.
Army National Guard	5,567	1 Area Support Group, 1 Military Intelligence Battalion, 12 Military Police Companies, 3 Maintenance Companies, 2 Medical Companies, 1 Infantry Company, 1 Transportation Company, and 189 smaller units, primarily Public Affairs, Medical, Finance, Artillery, Engineer, and Adjutant General Detachments. ^b
Naval Reserve	739	None, all personnel were activated as individuals. ^c
Air Force Reserve	0	None
Air National Guard	264	8 Air Traffic Control and Combat Communications units (all squadron size or smaller). ^d
Marine Corps Reserve	102	None, all personnel were activated as individuals. ^e
Coast Guard Reserve	0	None
Total Personnel	19,324	

- a. Army National Guard figures provided by Lieutenant Colonel Stone, Army National Guard Readiness Center. All other personnel figures are from the Department of Defense, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs.
- b. Lieutenant Colonel Stone, Army National Guard Readiness Center.
- c. Correspondence from Jerry Barrett, Navy Personnel Command, dated April 17, 2000.
- d. Charles Gross, "From Korea to Kosovo," published in *The On Guard*, May, 1999, 15.
- e. Conversation with Lieutenant Colonel Lowell Grubbs, United States Marine Corps, May 15, 2000.

The Ongoing Conflict with Iraq: Background

Since the end of the Persian Gulf War in 1991, the United States has maintained a substantial military presence in the region in order to enforce the terms of the cease-fire agreements. The United States has used this military force to compel Iraqi compliance with the terms of the cease fire agreements on a number of occasions from 1991 to the present.²¹ One of the most significant U.S. confrontations with Iraq began in late 1997, in response to Iraqi interference in the conduct of U.N. weapons inspections. As tensions with Iraq mounted, the United States began to build up its forces in the Gulf region. Since then, a nearly constant low-intensity air war has been taking place in and over Iraq: Iraqi anti-aircraft weapons fire on U.S. and allied aircraft; the allies respond by bombarding these and other military targets.

In February of 1998, Secretary of Defense William Cohen asked President Bill Clinton for the authority to call-up members of the Selected Reserve to support the operations in the Gulf region. Secretary Cohen announced that he needed the reservists to fill gaps in combat support and

²¹ See Alfred B. Prados, CRS Report to Congress 98-386F, *Iraq: Post-War Challenges and U.S. Responses, 1991-1998*.

logistics operations.²² Clinton granted this request on February 24, 1998, invoking the authority granted by Title 10, section 12304 of the United States Code.²³ This authority allowed the president to order members of the Selected Reserve to active duty, but with certain restrictions: Each reservist could only be activated for up to 270 days and the total number of reservists on active duty at any given time could not exceed 200,000. The first reservists called under this authority entered active duty on March 1, 1998. As of the date this report was published, this mission was still ongoing and reservists were still being involuntarily activated for it. The data listed in the table below are accurate as of February 3, 2000.

Table 8. The Ongoing Conflict with Iraq: Personnel and Units Activated

Component	Personnel ^a	Units
Army Reserve	268	2 Chemical Companies; 8 smaller units, primarily Chemical, Civil Affairs, and Mobilization Support Detachments. ^b
Army National Guard	1,287	6 Infantry Companies, 19 Aviation Detachments and 7 Infantry Detachments. ^c
Naval Reserve	131	None, all personnel were activated as individuals. ^d
Air Force Reserve	3	None, all personnel were activated as individuals.
Air National Guard	328	Elements of 2 Rescue Wings, 4 Air Control Squadron, and 1 Weather Flight. ^e
Marine Corps Reserve	21	None, all personnel were activated as individuals. ^f
Coast Guard Reserve	0	None.
Total Personnel	2,038	

- a. Army National Guard figure provided by Lieutenant Colonel Stone, Army National Guard Readiness Center. Air National Guard figure provided by Charles J. Gross, Chief of Air National Guard History, National Guard Bureau. All other personnel figures are from the Department of Defense, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs.
- b. Information received from Lieutenant Colonel Robert S. Lepianka, Branch Chief Current Operations, Office Chief Army Reserve.
- c. Lieutenant Colonel Stone, Army National Guard Readiness Center.
- d. Correspondence from Jerry Barrett, Navy Personnel Command, dated April 17, 2000.
- e. Air National Guard Report, "IRAQ I MOBREP," March 6, 2000.
- f. Conversation with Lieutenant Colonel Lowell Grubbs, United States Marine Corps, May 15, 2000.

The Kosovo Conflict and the Ongoing Kosovo Peacekeeping Mission: Background

On March 24, 1999, NATO began conducting air-strikes against targets in Kosovo and Serbia, both provinces of the former Yugoslavia, in order to deter attacks by Serbia on the Kosovars, to degrade the capabilities of the Serbian military, and to force Serbia to withdraw from Kosovo. On

²² Jack Wehle, *Army Times*, "Reserve and Guard Units Called Up for Gulf Standby," March 9, 1998, 26.

²³ William Jefferson Clinton, Executive Order 13076, "Ordering the Selected Reserve of the Armed Forces to Active Duty." Printed in the *Federal Register*, Volume 63, No. 38, February 24, 1998, 9719.

April 13, General Wesley Clark, then the top U.S. and NATO commander in Europe, asked the United States for 300 more aircraft to support this air campaign.²⁴ Shortly thereafter, Pentagon officials sent President Clinton a request to call-up reserve forces to support the Kosovo mission.

On April 27, 1999, President Bill Clinton authorized the activation of members of the Selected Reserve, invoking the authority granted by Title 10, section 12304 of the United States Code.²⁵ This authority allowed the president to order members of the Selected Reserve to active duty, but with certain restrictions: Each reservist could only be activated for up to 270 days and the total number of reservists on active duty at any given time could not exceed 200,000. The first reservists called under this authority began entering active duty on May 1, 1999.²⁶

The air war officially ended on June 20, 1999, after Serbian forces had completed their withdrawal from Kosovo. However, a NATO peacekeeping force was immediately deployed to Kosovo. U.S. military personnel, including reservists, were part of that force. As of the date this report was published, this mission was still ongoing and reservists were still being involuntarily activated for it. The data listed in the table below are accurate as of February 3, 2000.

Table 9. The Kosovo Conflict and the Ongoing Kosovo Peacekeeping Mission: Personnel and Units Activated

Component	Personnel ^a	Units
Army Reserve	505	2 Military Police Companies and 48 smaller units, primarily Civil Affairs, Military Police, Mobilization Support, and Finance Detachments. ^b
Army National Guard	312	1 Engineer Company and 9 smaller units.
Naval Reserve	603	None, all personnel were activated as individuals. ^c
Air Force Reserve	1,179	Elements of 3 Air Refueling Wings, 1 Rescue Wing, 1 Air Mobility Wing, 1 Air Refueling Group, and 1 Air Control Group. ^d
Air National Guard	3,266	Elements of 9 Air Refueling Wings and 3 Fighter Wings; 3 Combat Control Groups, 6 Combat Communications Squadrons, 3 Air Control Squadrons, and 3 Air Traffic Control Squadrons; elements of 3 Intelligence Squadrons and 29 Weather units. ^e
Marine Corps Reserve	65	None, all personnel were activated as individuals. ^f
Coast Guard Reserve	3	None, all personnel were activated as individuals. ^g
Total Personnel	5,933	

- a. The Army National Guard figure was provided by Lieutenant Colonel Stone, Army National Guard Readiness Center. The Coast Guard Reserve figure was provided by Lieutenant Commander Kevin Brown, Office of Reserve Affairs, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters. All other personnel figures are from the Department of Defense, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs.
- b. Information received from Lieutenant Colonel Robert S. Lepianka, Branch Chief Current Operations, Office Chief Army Reserve.

²⁴ Gross, "Air National Guard: Kosovo Chronology," entry for 13 April, 1999.

²⁵ William Jefferson Clinton, Executive Order 13120, "Ordering the Selected Reserve of the Armed Forces to Active Duty," April 27, 1999.

²⁶ Gross, "Air National Guard: Kosovo Chronology," entry for 1 May 1999.

- c. Correspondence from Jerry Barrett, Navy Personnel Command, dated April 17, 2000.
- d. Correspondence from Charles O'Connell, Director of Historical Service, Headquarter, Air Force Reserve Command, dated April 20, 2000.
- e. Gross, "Air National Guard (ANG) Participation in Operation Allied Force," 2-3. Charles J. Gross, draft chapter for "The Air War Over Serbia Report," United States Air Force.
- f. Conversation with Lieutenant Colonel Lowell Grubbs, United States Marine Corps, May 15, 2000.
- g. Lieutenant Commander Kevin Brown, Office of Reserve Affairs, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters.

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